

THE TRI-WEEKLY COMMONWEALTH.

VOL. 13.

FRANKFORT, KENTUCKY, MAY 30, 1864.

NO. 327.

THE TRI-WEEKLY COMMONWEALTH
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WM. E. HUGHES, State Printer.

THE WEEKLY COMMONWEALTH, a large monthly sheet, is published every Tuesday morning at TWO DOLLARS PER ANNUM, in advance.

Our terms for advertising, either in the Tri-Weekly or Weekly Commonwealth, will be as liberal as in any of the newspapers published in the west.

G. W. CRADDOCK,
ATTORNEY AT LAW.

FRANKFORT, KY.

OFFICE on St. Clair Street, next door south of the Branch Bank of Kentucky.

Will practice law in all the Courts held in the city of Frankfort, and in the Circuit Courts of the adjoining counties.

[April 7, 1862-ff.]

J. W. WARNER,
DENTAL SURGEON.

FRANKFORT, KY.

OFFICE at Lewis B. Crutcher's, opposite the Capitol of the State.

Will be in Frankfort the second and third week of each month.

May 13th, 1863-ff.

J. W. FINNELL,
FINNELL & CHAMBERS,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW.

OFFICE—West Side Scott St. bet. Third & Fourth Street.

COVINGTON, KENTUCKY.

February 22, 1860-ff.

J. H. KINKEAD,
ATTORNEY & COUNSELLOR AT LAW,
GALLATIN, MO.

PRACTICES in the Circuit and other Courts of Davies, and the Circuit Courts of the adjoining counties.

Office up stairs in the Gallatin Sun Office.

May 6, 1857-ff.

LYSANDER HORD,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
FRANKFORT, KY.

PRACTICES Law in the Court of Appeals, Federal Court, and Franklin Circuit Court. Any business confined to him shall be faithfully and promptly attended to. His office is on St. Clair street, near the Branch Bank of Kentucky, where he may generally be found.

Frankfort, Jan. 12, 1859-ff.

JAMES SPEED.....WM. F. BARRET,
SPEED & BARRET,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW,
LOUISVILLE, KY.

HAVE associated with them SAMUEL B. SMITH, of the late firm of Bullitt & Smith, in the practice of the law, under the firm of SPEED, BARRET & SMITH, and will attend the Court of Appeals, Federal Court at Louisville, and all the Courts held in Louisville. [Jan. 17, '62-ff.]

JAMES HARLAN, JR. JOHN M. HARLAN,
HARLAN & HARLAN,
Attorneys at Law,
FRANKFORT, KY.

WILL practice law in the Court of Appeals, in the Federal courts held in Frankfort, Louisville, and Covington, and in the Circuit Courts of Franklin, Woodford, Shelby, Henry, Anderson, Owen, Mercer, and Scott.

Special attention given to the collection of claims. They will, in all cases where it is desired, attend to the unsettled law business of James Harlan, dec'd. Correspondence in reference to that business is requested.

March 16, 1863-ff.

THO. E. BRAMLETTE.....E. L. VANWINKLE,
BRAMLETTE & VANWINKLE,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW.

WILL practice in the Court of Appeals and Federal Courts held in Kentucky.

Office in MANSION HOUSE, nearly opposite Commonwealth Printing Office.

E. L. & J. S. VANWINKLE

Will practice in the Franklin, Anderson, Boyle, and adjacent Circuit Courts.

Offices—FRANKFORT and DANVILLE.

Sept. 14, 1863-ff.

J. M. GRAY,
DENTAL SURGEON,
Offices and residence on Main between St. Clair and Lewis Streets.

FRANKFORT, KY.

ALL operations for the Extraction, Insertion, Regulation, and Preservation of the Teeth performed in a scientific and satisfactory manner.

He would ask the particular attention of those wanting artificial Teeth to his own improvement upon the Gold Rimmed Plate, which, for cleanliness, durability, and neatness, cannot be excelled.

Specimens of all kinds of plate work may be seen at his office.

Frankfort, April 22, 1863-ff.

Louisville & Frankfort and Lexington & Frankfort Railroads.

On and after Monday, March 28, 1864, EXPRESS TRAIN LEAVES LOUISVILLE DAILY (except Sunday) at 5:35, A. M., stopping at all stations except Fair Grounds, Race Course, Brownsboro, and Bellevue. Leaves Lexington at 2:00, P. M., and arrives at Louisville at 7:10, P. M.

ACCOMMODATION TRAIN (stopping at all stations), leaves Louisville at 4:20, P. M. Leaves Frankfort at 5:00, A. M., and arrives at Louisville at 8:00, A. M.

FRIEGHT TRAINS leave Louisville and Lexington Daily (Sundays excepted).

SAM'L. GILL, Sup't.

Monday, March 28, 1864-ff.

H. SAMUEL,
CITY BARBER, FRANKFORT.

Rooms under Commonwealth Office.

If you want your Hair Trimmed, Face Shaved or your Head Shampooed, go to

H. SAMUEL'S BARBER SHOP.

Feb. 8, 1860.

OFFICIAL.

LAWS OF THE UNITED STATES,

Passed at the First Session of the Thirty-eighth Congress.

[PUBLIC RESOLUTION—No. 27.]

A RESOLUTION to provide for the printing of official reports of the operations of the armies of the United States.

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Secretary of War be and is hereby directed to furnish the Superintendent of Public Printing with copies of all such correspondence, by telegraph or otherwise, reports of commands, and documents of every description in relation to the existing rebellion, to be found in the archives of his Department since the first day of December, eighteen hundred and sixty, to the present time, and during the continuance of said rebellion, which may be, in his opinion, proper to be published with said correspondence, reports, and documents, [which] shall be arranged in their proper chronological order.

Sec. 2. And be it further resolved, That the Superintendent of Public Printing shall cause to be printed and bound (in addition to the usual number) ten thousand copies of such correspondence, reports, and documents, in volumes of not exceeding (as near as may be) eight hundred octavo pages each, which shall be distributed by the Secretary of the Senate as follows, to wit: five hundred copies to the War Department; one complete copy to each State library of every State in the Union, and five complete copies to public libraries in each Congressional district of the United States, to be designated by the Representatives of the present Congress from such district; and of the remaining copies three thousand shall be for the use of members of the present Senate and six thousand for the use of members of the present House of Representatives.

Sec. 3. And be it further resolved, That it shall also be the duty of the Secretary of War to cause a complete index of the matter contained in each volume to be prepared and inserted therein.

Sec. 4. And be it further resolved, That all resolutions adopted by either House of Congress, at its present session, directing the printing of any of the correspondence, reports, or documents, as above contemplated, and he same are hereby rescinded.

[Approved, May 19, 1864.]

[PUBLIC RESOLUTION—No. 28.]

A RESOLUTION for the payment of expenses incurred by the Joint Committee on the Conduct of the War.

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the sum of twenty thousand dollars, or so much thereof as may be necessary, be and the same is hereby appropriated, to pay the expenses of the Joint Committee of Congress appointed to inquire into the Conduct and Expenditures of the War; and that said sum shall be drawn from the Treasury, upon the order of the Secretary of the Senate, as the same shall be required from time to time by the committee having such investigation in charge; and any portion of the amount hereby appropriated that shall be allowed by the said Joint Committee to witnesses attending before it, or to persons employed in its service, for per diem, travelling, or other necessary expenses, and paid by the Secretary of the Senate pursuant to the order of that committee, shall be accordingly credited and allowed by the accounting officers of the Treasury Department.

[Approved, May 19, 1864.]

[PUBLIC RESOLUTION—No. 29.]

A RESOLUTION for the payment of expenses incurred by the Joint Committee on the Conduct of the War.

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the sum of twenty thousand dollars, or so much thereof as may be necessary, be and the same is hereby appropriated, to pay the expenses of the Joint Committee of Congress appointed to inquire into the Conduct and Expenditures of the War; and that said sum shall be drawn from the Treasury, upon the order of the Secretary of the Senate, as the same shall be required from time to time by the committee having such investigation in charge; and any portion of the amount hereby appropriated that shall be allowed by the said Joint Committee to witnesses attending before it, or to persons employed in its service, for per diem, travelling, or other necessary expenses, and paid by the Secretary of the Senate pursuant to the order of that committee, shall be accordingly credited and allowed by the accounting officers of the Treasury Department.

[Approved, May 19, 1864.]

[PUBLIC RESOLUTION—No. 30.]

A JOINT RESOLUTION relative to pay of staff officers of the Lieutenant General.

It is resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the staff officers on the staff of the Lieutenant General shall be entitled to receive the same pay, emoluments, and allowances as staff officers of the same grade on the staff of corps commanders, the same to take effect from the day of their appointment on the staff of the Lieutenant General.

[Approved, May 19, 1864.]

[PUBLIC RESOLUTION—No. 31.]

A JOINT RESOLUTION providing for the election of a member of Congress for the State of Illinois by the State at Large.

It is resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That in the election of Representatives to Congress from the State of Illinois, the additional Representative allowed to said State by an act entitled, "An act fixing the number of the House of Representatives from and after the third day of March, eighteen hundred and sixty-two," approved March fourth, eighteen hundred and sixty-two, may be elected by the State at large, until the said State shall be re-districted by the Legislature thereof, for the election of that number of members to which said State is now entitled by law.

[Approved, May 19, 1864.]

[PUBLIC RESOLUTION—No. 32.]

A JOINT RESOLUTION providing for the election of a member of Congress for the State of Illinois by the State at Large.

It is resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That in the election of Representatives to Congress from the State of Illinois, the additional Representative allowed to said State by an act entitled, "An act fixing the number of the House of Representatives from and after the third day of March, eighteen hundred and sixty-two," approved March fourth, eighteen hundred and sixty-two, may be elected by the State at large, until the said State shall be re-districted by the Legislature thereof, for the election of that number of members to which said State is now entitled by law.

[Approved, May 19, 1864.]

[PUBLIC RESOLUTION—No. 33.]

A JOINT RESOLUTION providing for the election of a member of Congress for the State of Illinois by the State at Large.

It is resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That in the election of Representatives to Congress from the State of Illinois, the additional Representative allowed to said State by an act entitled, "An act fixing the number of the House of Representatives from and after the third day of March, eighteen hundred and sixty-two," approved March fourth, eighteen hundred and sixty-two, may be elected by the State at large, until the said State shall be re-districted by the Legislature thereof, for the election of that number of members to which said State is now entitled by law.

[Approved, May 19, 1864.]

[PUBLIC RESOLUTION—No. 34.]

A JOINT RESOLUTION providing for the election of a member of Congress for the State of Illinois by the State at Large.

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[Approved, May 19, 1864.]

[PUBLIC RESOLUTION—No. 35.]

A JOINT RESOLUTION providing for the election of a member of Congress for the State of Illinois by the State at Large.

It is resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That in the election of Representatives to Congress from the State of Illinois, the additional Representative allowed to said State by an act entitled, "An act fixing the number of the House of Representatives from and after the third day of March, eighteen hundred and sixty-two," approved March fourth, eighteen hundred and sixty-two, may be elected by the State at large, until the said State shall be re-districted by the Legislature thereof, for the election of that number of members to which said State is now entitled by law.

[Approved, May 19, 1864.]

[PUBLIC RESOLUTION—No. 36.]

A JOINT RESOLUTION providing for the election of a member of Congress for the State of Illinois by the State at Large.

It is resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That in the election of Representatives to Congress from the State of Illinois, the additional Representative allowed to said State by an act entitled, "An act fixing the number of the House of Representatives from and after the third day of March, eighteen hundred and sixty-two," approved March fourth, eighteen hundred and sixty-two, may be elected by the State at large, until the said State shall be re-districted by the Legislature thereof, for the election of that number of members to which said State is now entitled by law.

[Approved, May 19, 1864.]

[PUBLIC RESOLUTION—No. 37.]

A JOINT RESOLUTION providing for the election of a member of Congress for the State of Illinois by the State at Large.

It is resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That in the election of Representatives to Congress from the State of Illinois, the additional Representative allowed to said State by an act entitled, "An act fixing the number of the House of Representatives from and after the third day of March, eighteen hundred and sixty-two," approved March fourth, eighteen hundred and sixty-two, may be elected by the State at large, until the said State shall be re-districted by the Legislature thereof, for the election of that number of members to which said State is now entitled by law.

[Approved, May 19, 1864.]

[PUBLIC RESOLUTION—No. 38.]

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[Approved, May 19, 1864.]

[PUBLIC RESOLUTION—No. 39.]

A JOINT RESOLUTION providing for the election of a member of Congress for the State of Illinois by the State at Large.

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[Approved, May 19, 1864.]

[PUBLIC RESOLUTION—No. 40.]

A JOINT RESOLUTION providing for the election of a member of Congress for the State of Illinois

THE COMMONWEALTH.

MONDAY, MAY 30, 1864.

Shelby County Agricultural and Mechanical Association.

SEELBYVILLE, KY., May 24, 1864.

Editor Frankfort Commonwealth:

GENTLEMEN: At the Annual Meeting of the stockholders of the Shelby County Agricultural and Mechanical Association, the following officers were elected:

A. B. VEECH, President.

JOHN ROBINSON, Vice President.

J. M. OWEN, Treasurer.

L. W. SMITH, Secretary.

DIRECTORS.

Adam Middleton, T. B. Posey,
George Smith, G. W. Harbeson,
Miller Fields, John W. Bell,
John A. Reid, J. F. Collier,
Thornton Meriwether.

The Directors have made up their Programme. The Fair will commence on Tuesday, August 30, 1864, and continue four days. Competition open to the world.

L. W. SMITH, Secretary.

BRIDAL DRESS USED AS A SHROUD.—The Lyons Republican notices the sudden death of Miss Josephine L. Stevens, of Clyde; and says:

The circumstance attending the same are peculiarly distressing. She was engaged to be married to a worthy young man in Clyde, and on the Tuesday preceding her death she went to Rochester in usual health, and purchased her wedding outfit. Returning, she was taken suddenly ill, and grew worse and worse until she died on the Saturday following—and on Monday she was buried in the same toilet she was to have worn on her wedding day.

Leniency to Rebel Prisoners.

The correspondent of the Cincinnati Gazette, at Columbus, Ohio, communicates to that paper the following:

A few days since Governor Brough was requested by an old personal friend to use his influence to secure the parole or exchange of two rebel prisoners now confined at Johnson's Island. These prisoners are nephews of the gentleman making the request, and also of a distinguished citizen of Detroit, Michigan, who has served his country in the field, the Cabinet and the halls of legislation, in whose behalf the request was in part made.

In addition, these gentlemen also applied for a letter to the commandant at Johnson's Island, which would enable one of them to visit these prisoners. How the Governor responded to these request will be seen in the following letter, for which he will no doubt receive the thanks of more than one of our brave men who have felt the horrors of a Libby prison.

THE STATE OF OHIO, EXECUTIVE DEPT. [COLUMBUS, May 13, 1864.

SIR: I have your favor of the 19th inst. All prisoners of war, civil and military, are under the sole charge of Colonel William Hoffman, Commissary General of prisoners, Washington City. I can not interfere with them if I would, and I can not give an order to see or communicate with them, without his permission. I am glad it is so. Some four weeks ago I saw at Baltimore the arrival of a vessel loaded with our prisoners from Bell Isle, who, in the very refinement of barbarism, had been reduced by starvation to mere skeletons, for no other purpose than to incapacitate them for further service in the Union armies. Over one-third of these men were too far gone to be resuscitated, and died within forty-eight hours after their arrival. While I would not retaliate on rebel prisoners by practicing like means, I confess, General, I have very little sympathy with or desire to parole or release from confinement, men who have been upholding a rebellion that has deluged the land with sorrow and blood, and whose leaders have resorted to cruelty and barbarism in the treatment of prisoners more infernal than any ever practiced by savages. The higher the rank and social position of men, the less are they entitled to sympathy. They sinned against light and knowledge. Therefore, I am glad their fate is not in my keeping, lest under such provocation I should not be over merciful. I return the letter as requested.

Very respectfully,
JOHN BROOK.

From the Cincinnati Times.

Night Schools of Depravity.

We know that each fond mother thinks her darling is naturally well disposed and has been so trained that there can be no danger of his being led very far astray. So vital an error will bring its own punishment, when the mother finds her heart crushed and her life embittered by the sins and crimes of her darling boy.

The infant soul may come forth from its Maker's hand pure as the snowflake ere it falls; but it is as impossible that it should not be degraded by wicked associates, as that the snowflake should remain unsoiled after being trodden in the muck and mire of the street. For in the street, beyond the restraining presence of their parents, under cover of the gathering night, boys emulate each other in profane and vulgar language, obscene and indecent conduct, and lawless and riotous behavior. And these boys are not miserable "brats" from the haunts of vice and iniquity, but the hopeful sons of our bankers, merchants, professional men, Christian men, respectable men in every way. In the most aristocratic streets of the city, no decent woman can walk the length of a block without having to force her way through a crowd of insulting, obscene, blasphemous bedlamites, and blessing the city fathers, who are so considerate to her blushes as to not flood the streets with gaslight. The extravagant assertion of Sir Boyle Roche almost ceases to be an exaggeration—when he spoke of the "children too young to walk or talk, running about the streets, and cursing their Maker."

Kind mother, if you love your boy—if you would not have him continually revel in a reeking pit of pollution beyond all language to describe, keep him from the street after dark. Win him if you can, compel him if you must. He will thank you for it by and by. The first step to the State's prison and the gallows is the step that takes the boy out of the gate and into the street after sunset. When daylight fades, make home pleasant to your children, by kind words, handsome pictures, interesting books, or harmless amusements. But at all events, forbid them the streets, for it is the highway to temporal and final ruin.

The Guthrie-Prentiss Transfer Convention.

According to the invitation of Messrs. GUTHRIE, PRENTISS & CO., their adherents assembled in Convention at Louisville, on the 25th of May, 1864. The permanent officers were:

President.—Hon. James Guthrie, of Louisville.

Vice Presidents.—1st District—Capt. T. J. Puryear, of Graves. 2d. Col. David R. Murray, of Breckinridge. 3d. Hon. J. R. Underwood, of Warren. 4th. Dr. Green Forest, of Marion. 5th. Dr. J. B. English, of Owen. 6th. Hon. S. I. Hauser, of Pendleton. 7th. Hon. James F. Robinson, of Scott. 8th. David Y. Little, of Clay. 9th. Hon. Harrison Taylor, of Mason.

Secretaries.—James S. Wallace, of Louisville; Ernest Brennan, of Fayette; James A. Dawson, of Hart; J. B. Bruner, of Breckinridge.

The delegates appointed to the Democratic National Convention, to be held at Chicago, July 4, 1864, are:

Delegates at Large.—James Guthrie, of Louisville; James F. Robinson, of Scott; Joseph R. Underwood, of Warren; Gen. T. J. Garrard, of Clay.

Alternates.—R. T. Jacob, of Oldham; Zeb Ward, of Woodford; Banj. Perkins, of Todd; James White, of Clay.

District Delegates.—1st District—J. E. Thompson, of Trigg; S. P. Cope, of McCracken. 2d. John B. Bruner, of Breckinridge; Henry D. McHenry, of Ohio. 3d. C. Aikins, of Warren; David King, of Logan. 4th. James P. Barbour, of Washington; S. B. Thomas, of Hardin. 5th. Hamilton Pope, of Louisville; J. B. English, of Owen. 6th. Thornton F. Marshall, of Bracken; John W. Menseis, of Kenton. 7th. Richard H. Hanson, of Bourbon; Thomas W. Varou, of Lincoln. 8th. E. L. Vanwinkle, of Pulaski; W. J. Luak, of Garrard. 9th. Jno. M. Duke, of Mason; W. L. Sudduth, of Bath.

Alternates.—1st District—W. W. Gardiner, of Union; William Beadles, Graves. 2d. B. L. Duff, of Butler; J. R. Strange, of Muhlenburg. 3d. J. F. Lauck, of Simpson; J. A. Dawson, of Hart. 4th. Thomas W. Owings, of Meade; Joseph Chandler, of Taylor. 5th. Gibson, of Mallory; Jefferson; H. M. Buckley, of Henry. 6th. E. H. Smith, of Grant; S. T. Hauser, of Pendleton. 7th. John B. Huston, of Fayette; John B. Temple, of Franklin. 8th. C. E. Bowman, of Garrard; Henry Bruce, of Garrard. 9th. R. Apperson, Jr., of Montgomery; John Wood, of Lewis.

An Electoral Ticket was nominated as follows:

ELECTORS AT LARGE.
Col. Frank Wolford, of Casey.
Gen. John B. Huston, of Fayette.

DISTRICT ELECTORS.

1. Matthew Mayes, of Trigg
2. B. C. Ritter, of Christian.
3. James W. Gorin, of Barren.
4. Wm. R. Thompson, of Bullitt.
5. Hamilton Pope, of Louisville.
6. A. H. Ward, of Harrison.
7. George S. Shanks, of Jessamine.
8. W. A. Hoskins, of Garrard.
9. Harrison Taylor, of Mason.

The Platform.—The committee on a platform were: Jno. B. Huston, Jno. B. Bruner, J. W. Blue, John S. McFarland, George Wright, Thos. B. Cochran, Paul R. Shippman, A. H. Ward, Jno. B. Temple, Wm. Lusk, Charles A. Marshall, Esq., and Dr. R. L. Henton, Lieut. Col. Robt. Vaughan, Lieut. Col. J. C. Evans, who reported the following, which, the Journal says, were unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That this convention reaffirms the principles affirmed by the Union Democratic State Convention which met in Louisville on the 17th of March in 1863. In so doing, we renew the expression of our loyalty to the Constitution and the Union;—our abhorrence for those counterpart iniquities secessionism and abolitionism; our abhorrence for all usurpation or unconstitutional abuse of power, and especially for the subjection of rightful civil authority to lawless military rule;—our abhorrence for all attempts to prevent the war from its legitimate purposes as declared by Congress at the beginning, or to use the power of the nation under fanatic bidding to inflict fanatic vengeance;—and we also renew the expression of our increased admiration and gratitude toward our gallant armies for their many brilliant achievements in suppressing the armed rebellion of traitors to our country, with the assurance of undiminished sympathy and support from Kentucky.

Resolved, That the Constitution of the United States, as given by Washington and his associates, is the bond of the Union—the charter of our national liberties; that its preservation, while it is the sworn duty of the Executive and of all others in authority, calls for the supreme effort of the people; and that its re-establishment and enforcement as it would be the greatest triumph and vindication of man's capacity for self-government that any Republic has ever given to the world.

Resolved, That the doctrine recently announced, that the States in which an armed insurrection has existed against the Federal Government have ceased to be States of the Union, and shall be held on the ultimate defeat of that insurrection as Territories or subjugated provinces, and governed as such by the absolute will of Congress and the Federal Executive, or restored to the Union on conditions unknown to the Constitution of the United States, ought to be rebuked and condemned as manifestly unjust to the loyal citizens of those States, tending to prolong the war, and to confirm the treasonable theory of secession; and if carried into effect, must greatly endanger the public liberty and the constitutional powers and rights of all the States, by centralizing and consolidating the power of the government, State and National, in the Federal Executive.

Resolved, That the only object of the war ought to be to subjugate the armed insurrection which, for the time being, suspends the proper relations of certain States with the Federal Government, and to re-establish the supremacy of the constitution; and the loyal citizens of those States, and the masses of the people thereof, submitting to the authority of the constitution, ought not to be hindered from restoring the proper relations of their respective States with the Federal Government, so far as the same is dependent on the voluntary act of the people, by any condition except unconditional submission to the Constitution and laws of the United States. In the language heretofore solemnly adopted by Congress, the war ought not to be waged on our part for any purpose of conquest or subjugation, or purpose of overthrowing or interfering with the rights or established institutions of those States, but to defend and maintain the supremacy of the constitution, and to preserve the Union, with all the dignity, equality, and rights of the several States unimpaired; and as soon as these objects are accomplished the war ought to cease.

The surgical examinations of drafted men are, under recent instructions, more stringent than during the first days after the draft. Persons capable of service in the Veteran Reserve Corps, but not for field duty, are held to service, and are required to commute, furnish a substitute, or go in person.

3. Resolved, That the existing rebellion can be best and most successfully resisted by a strict adherence to the principles and requirements of the Constitution; and we appeal to the people of all sections of our country to unite with us in electing a President in November next who will use the military force of the nation in putting down the rebellion, and at the same time protect every citizen in the enjoyment of his constitutional right to life, liberty, and property.

6. Resolved, That we declare our unqualified condemnation of the policy of enlisting negroes in the armies of the United States, as unjust to our soldiers, degrading to our armies, humiliating to the nation, and contrary to the usages of civilized nations. This is, on the part of the United States, the patriotic struggle of White American citizens for the preservation of their free institutions, and in this glorious struggle they ought to rely upon their own brave hearts and strong arms with unwavering confidence, and indignantly reject the co-operation of negro soldiers.

7. Resolved, That the freedom of discussion and the freedom of election are rights so vital to a free people that no free people can submit to the suppression of these rights and remain free. The people of the United States, loyal to the Constitution, are by right a free people, and they should remain free. It is through the freedom of discussion and the freedom of election alone that the nation can exercise its inestimable right of self-government. When the nation tamely submits to the deprivation of these rights, we shall have shown that we are not fit to be free, and deserve to be only the slaves of usurpers.

8. Resolved, That this convention hereby expresses its preference for General George B. McClellan as a candidate for the Presidency and for Governor Thomas E. Bramlette as a candidate for the Vice-Presidency.

9. Resolved, That the delegates appointed by this convention to the Chicago Convention are instructed to vote as a unit on all questions arising therein, as a majority of the delegates shall decide.

A Union General Speaking in Dixie. The following is from the Richmond (Virginia) Examiner of the 18th May.—

No more preposterous exhibition has been seen in the course of the war than the town of Charlottsville held the other day on the arrival of those two Yankee brigadier generals who had been captured in the night attack by Gordon's brigade in the Wilderness. The two worthies are named Shaler and Seymour; the former has visited Richmond before, in his capacity of captain of a company in the New York "Seventh," when that dandy regiment of Gotham cockneys was entertained here on the occasion of the Monroe funeral obsequies.

Seymour is the same commander who, at Ocean Pond, Florida, hurled his negro troops up against the muzzles of Confederate guns. If he had been caught on that occasion, in the very act of leading runaway slaves to attack their masters, it is presumed that he would have been hanged or shot, as he well deserves to be. Summoned from the extreme South, he is given command in Grant's army, and on the very first occasion of going into action, the unlucky warrior of Ocean Pond, fancying himself to be pressing the World's special, dated Headquarters Army of the Potomac, May 25, says the entire army is on the south bank of North Anna river. At 12 M., there was considerable firing on our side, but no batteries have opened yet. The 5th and 6th corps are advancing.

GEN. CANBY.—The New Orleans True Delta says—

Finding that much apprehension existed as to the position to be assumed by General Canby, we have at considerable pains, ascertained the facts from official sources. Some time ago it was found expedient to organize Geographical (not military) Divisions, composed of two or more departments, as the "Division of the Mississippi" is composed of the Departments of Tennessee, Mississippi, and Kentucky, which was originally created for Gen. Grant, but is now commanded by Gen. Sherman. A new division has now been created, called the "West Mississippi." This is the command of Gen. Canby. Its exact boundaries have not been communicated further than the "Department of the Gulf" will be included. Gen. Banks continues in his command, but will report to Gen. Canby just as Gen. Thomas reports to Gen. Sherman, instead of sending direct to Gen. Grant. We cannot see from any intelligence that we have that the status of Gen. Banks is affected in the slightest degree.

WASHINGTON, May 27.—To Gen. Dix: A despatch from Banks, dated the 21st, on the Mississippi river, was received to-day. It details a brilliant achievement of Col. Bailey in constructing a line across Red river for the relief of the gunboat fleet, the particulars of which have already been published.

The army, in going from Alexandria to the Mississippi river, had two engagements, in both of which the rebels were beaten. Banks states that no prisoners, guns, wagons or other material of the army had been captured by the enemy.

A despatch has been received from Gen. Butler, but no mention is made of any conflict since the defeat of Fitzhugh Lee by the brigade of Gen. Wild.

No intelligence has been received since my last telegram, from Grant or Sherman.

E. M. STANTON, Secy of War.

3. Resolved, That the doctrine recently announced, that the States in which an armed insurrection has existed against the Federal Government have ceased to be States of the Union, and shall be held on the ultimate defeat of that insurrection as Territories or subjugated provinces, and governed as such by the absolute will of Congress and the Federal Executive, or restored to the Union on conditions unknown to the Constitution of the United States, ought to be rebuked and condemned as manifestly unjust to the loyal citizens of those States, and the masses of the people thereof, submitting to the authority of the constitution, ought not to be hindered from restoring the proper relations of their respective States with the Federal Government, so far as the same is dependent on the voluntary act of the people, by any condition except unconditional submission to the Constitution and laws of the United States. In the language heretofore solemnly adopted by Congress, the war ought not to be waged on our part for any purpose of conquest or subjugation, or purpose of overthrowing or interfering with the rights or established institutions of those States, but to defend and maintain the supremacy of the constitution, and to preserve the Union, with all the dignity, equality, and rights of the several States unimpaired; and as soon as these objects are accomplished the war ought to cease.

4. Resolved, That the only object of the war ought to be to subjugate the armed insurrection which, for the time being, suspends the proper relations of certain States with the Federal Government, and to re-establish the supremacy of the constitution; and the loyal citizens of those States, and the masses of the people thereof, submitting to the authority of the constitution, ought not to be hindered from restoring the proper relations of their respective States with the Federal Government, so far as the same is dependent on the voluntary act of the people, by any condition except unconditional submission to the Constitution and laws of the United States. In the language heretofore solemnly adopted by Congress, the war ought not to be waged on our part for any purpose of conquest or subjugation, or purpose of overthrowing or interfering with the rights or established institutions of those States, but to defend and maintain the supremacy of the constitution, and to preserve the Union, with all the dignity, equality, and rights of the several States unimpaired; and as soon as these objects are accomplished the war ought to cease.

Union. "Say, reb, where are you from?" Secesh. "I'm from Virginia, the best State in America."

Union. "That's where old Floyd come from, the old thief."

Secesh. "Where are you from, Yank?" Union. "I'm from Pennsylvania."

Secesh. "Well, you needn't talk about old Floyd coming from Virginia, as long as old Buchanan came from Pennsylvania. Don't you wish you hadn't said anything, Yank?"

The surgical examinations of drafted men are, under recent instructions, more stringent than during the first days after the draft. Persons capable of service in the Veteran Reserve Corps, but not for field duty, are held to service, and are required to commute, furnish a substitute, or go in person.

War News and Army Items.

The steamer George Washington, from Bermuda Landing, reports that on May 24, at two o'clock, Fitzhugh Lee, with 2,000 cavalry, attacked our garrison at Wilson's Landing, and came near overpowering our forces, though they fought valiantly with the aid of one gunboat. At four o'clock reinforcements arrived from Fort Powhatan. The fight continued with great severity until seven o'clock, when the enemy were repulsed in great disorder, leaving two or three hundred wounded on the field. Our loss was forty wounded.

New York, May 27.—The Herald's special gives the following account of the struggle for Taylor's bridge over the North Anna.

When my last despatch was written a considerable force of the enemy was disputing our passage over North Anna river. Gen.

Low's division of Longstreet's corps, were posted in strong earthworks between Long Creek and the river, and seemed disposed to hold Taylor's bridge at all hazards, and poured a storm of shot and shell from their batteries when Gen. Birney with his division advanced.

Col. Pierce, with brigades 1st and 2d, made an assault upon the enemy's works at 6 o'clock P. M., on the 22d inst. The riflemen of the enemy poured a deadly fire into their ranks, and others charged on our batteries which were on high ground, a little lost of the bridge, which secured an open space, and in every direction tearing up the earthworks with their whizzing missiles. A redoubt was carried at the point of bayonets, and a considerable number of the rebels killed in their intrenchments, and 110 captured.

THE COMMONWEALTH.

FRANKFORT.

MONDAY, MAY 30, 1864.

Laws of 1863-1864.

A very few copies of the Laws passed by the last session of the Legislature are for sale at the Frankfort Commonwealth office. Those who desire to obtain a copy should apply immediately.

Mr. J. D. POLLARD will accept our thanks for favors. Persons wanting Periodicals, Weeklies, Cincinnati Dailies, etc., etc., can always be supplied by POLLARD, at his Literary Depot, opposite the Commonwealth Office.

Public Documents.

We are under obligations to Hon. Geo. H. YEAMAN, for valuable public documents.

Published.

In consequence of some errors and omissions in the proceedings of the Union meeting, as published in our Tri-Weekly of the 27th, we republish the proceedings on the first page, corrected.

Baltimore Delegates.

Many of the delegates appointed at the late Union Convention at Louisville, agreed to meet at the Spencer House in Cincinnati, on Thursday, the 2d day of June, and proceed thence to Baltimore together. This notice is given that all may avail themselves of the arrangement if they desire to do so.

Senator CHANDLER, D. W. VOORHEES, and HANNEGAN, had a rough and tumble the other day at Washington. Too much liquor on board.

The Illinois State Convention indorsed the Administration, and declared that if Mr. LINCOLN should be re-nominated he would be heartily supported.

Mrs. Matt Ward has been ordered by Gen. Buford to leave the District of Eastern Arkansas within five days. It is said she has been playing double face with the rebels and Federals, and violated her oath of allegiance.

Col. H. T. Burge desires us to state that he is the Colonel of the 48th Kentucky infantry, and not of the 52d, as we stated yesterday, and that he was not a delegate to the Democratic Union Convention, nor did he participate in its proceedings, though his name was handed in to the Secretary by some inadvertence.—*Louisville Journal*, May 27th.

Col. BURGE was a delegate to the Union Convention, and participated in its proceedings. Many others, whose names appear in the list of delegates to the Guthrie-Prentice Convention, were not in that body and have no more sympathy with its objects than Col. BURGE.

Give us Powell's Letter.

We would respectfully remind the Louisville Democrat, that it has not yet published that letter of Senator POWELL, endorsed by Messrs. GARRETT DAVIS, ROBERT MALLORY, W. H. WADSWORTH, A. HARDING, &c., and inviting a fusion of all parties—including traitors, guerrillas, rebels, and rebel sympathizers,—into an organized band, as the only means of defeating Mr. LINCOLN in Kentucky.

The statement of Mr. GUTHRIE, in the Chicago-transfer Convention has increased the desire of the people to read the letter. So, Mr. Democrat, please publish it. Give it to a longing public. Let the people see the arguments these *pseudo*-Representatives of the Union party of Kentucky urge for their anomalous recommendation, of a coalition of all the disloyal elements, to defeat the Unionists of this State. The letter!—the letter!—THE LETTER!!! Give the public the letter!

Lieut' AUGUSTUS A. BROWN, of the 1st Ohio Infantry, in a state of intoxication, on the 24th May, went to the private residence of Gov. ANDREW JOHNSON, and demanded liquor of a negro. The negro told him he had none; when the drunken officer drew his pistol, and the negro ran into the house. Gov. JOHNSON came to the door, ascertained the cause of the disturbance, and endeavored to conciliate the drunken officer, who cocked his pistol and fired it at the Governor, the ball grazing the Governor's side and passing through his coat. "At this stage of the affair the Governor concluded that pacification was entirely out of order, and throwing aside his dignatorial robes he advanced upon the Lieutenant, and as he should have done, knocked him down and pounded him severely. The Lieutenant was immediately afterwards arrested by Sergeant W. H. Colreth, company E, 18th Michigan, and lodged in jail."

Among the documents found on the persons carrying the rebel mail recently captured in Maryland, was a printed bill of fare of Ballard's Hotel, Richmond, the charges which were as follows:

"Asparagus, per plate, \$5; veal, \$6; a chicken boiled, \$15; a chicken stewed or broiled, \$15; a fried chicken, \$15; boiled eggs, \$3; frit or omelet, \$3; omellet with sugar, \$4; sturgeon, \$7; a mackerel, \$5; perch, \$5; salt herrings, \$6; shark, \$5; shad roe, \$5; beefsteak, \$6; porksteak, \$6; veal culet, \$6; beefsteak and onions, \$6; ham and eggs, \$8; kidneys, \$3; Irish potatoes fried, \$3; boiled, \$2; onions, \$2; fried, \$3; radishes, \$2; rice, \$2; hominy, \$2; cup of coffee, pure, \$3; cup of tea, \$3; milk toast, \$4; buttered toast, \$3; coffee and bread, \$5; tea and bread, \$5, and other articles in proportion. In Richmond a good suit of clothes could not be purchased for less than \$1,000; board \$30 per day; a quart bottle of champagne, \$80; a bottle of ale, \$25, and a pair of good long boots, \$250.

ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE,
FRANKFORT KY., May 28, 1864.

GENERAL ORDERS NO. 4.

In view of the emergencies requiring their early presence in the field, it is hereby ordered that all volunteers under the late six months call shall report at the nearest point of rendezvous mentioned in General Orders No. 3, and subsequent orders from these Head-quarters, on or before the 7th day of June, 1864—where they will be at once organized into companies of at least the minimum size. In the consolidation of detachments regard will be had, as far as possible, to the claims of recruiting officers.

From the companies thus formed, regiments will be organized, contributing if necessary for that purpose, the troops located at the various camps of rendezvous.

The deficit of troops under the call for ten thousand, having thus become known, Maj. Gen. D. W. Lindsey, Inspector General of Kentucky, will at once order into the field such portions of the Militia of the State, as are required to fill that deficit. The call for this force will take into consideration the amount of service performed by the various districts, and assign their proportion accordingly.

By command of the Governor:
JOHN BOYLE,
Adjutant General of Ky.

Advices from Eastern Kentucky are to the effect that Morgan has not yet entered the State. It appears to be his object to enter the State through Pound Gap, and he is moving with great rapidity, hoping to reach and effect a passage before our troops can intercept him.

It will interest the friends of the 8th Ohio and 1st and 2d Kentucky regiments to hear that they have been ordered from the posts where they have for some time been doing guard duty, to join the main body of the army. These gallant regiments will spend the few remaining weeks of their term of service in "the front." They have been tried in the fire many times, and found faithful, and will not falter now. At latest accounts they were at Kingston, Ga., and the orders were "forward."

A telegram from Washington, dated May 27th, says the Committee on Ways and Means have reported the new tariff. A duty of sixty per cent. ad valorem is imposed on silks. The duties on spirits are as follows:

Brandies, first proof, \$2.50 per gallon; all other spirits \$2.00 a gallon. Wool, worth 24 cents a pound and under, to pay 10 cents a pound and 10 per cent. ad valorem; wool worth 12 to 14 cents a pound, is to pay 6 cents a pound. The duty on woolen goods is 20 cents a pound, and 30 cents ad valorem.

The following is a table of distances from Chattanooga on the line on which Gen. Sherman is operating, in Georgia:

Miles.	Miles.
From Richmond	From Richmond
To Petersburg	22 To Taylorsville
To White House	24 To Hungary
To Fredericksburg	60 To Port Walthal
To Gainesville Station	48 To Fredrick's Hall
To Milford	38 To Louisa C. H.
To Chesterfield	25 To Gordonsville
To Hanover Juno's	23 To Beaver Dam
To Charlottesville	63 To Spottsylvania
To Lynchburg	91 To Danville

Miles.	Miles.
From Chattanooga	From Chattanooga
To Chickamauga	10 To Kingston
To Ringgold	23 To Cass
To Tunnel Hill	31 To Cartersville
To Dalton	38 To Alatoona
To Tilton	47 To Big Shanty
To Resaca	55 To Marietta
To Calhoun	60 To Vinings
To Adairsville	69 To Atlanta

MARRIED.

In this city on the 26th inst., at Merriweather's Hotel, by the Rev. Mr. Robinson, Mr. J. W. EGBERT, and Miss NANNIE J. BROWN, both of Savina, Ky.

AUGUST ELECTION, 1864.

Appellate Judgeship.

We are authorized by the friends of M. M. BENTON, Esq., to state, that the name of that gentleman will be presented to the District Convention, on the 15th June, as a candidate for the nomination for Judge of the Court of Appeals.

We are authorized to announce W. W. TRIMBLE, Esq., of Harrison county, as a candidate for Judge of the Court of Appeals; subject to the decision of the Union Convention, to assemble in Frankfort.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

Kentucky State Agricultural Society.

A MEETING of the Board of Directors, will be held at the Tobacco Exchange, on the FIRST DAY OF JUNE, 1864, in the city of Louisville, on the first day of the State Tobacco Exhibition, for the purpose of receiving propositions from the several local Societies for holding with them the Seventh Annual Kentucky State Fair, Parties making propositions will please accompany them by statements of the extent of their grounds, the size and character of their buildings, fences, &c., and the nature of the public thoroughfares by which they are reached.

A full attendance is desired. A liberal List of Premiums will be made. I have petitions, propositions, and business of great importance to lay before the Board. I hope to see all the members present.

L. J. BRADFORD, President.

E. B. BROWN, Brigadier General.

FOREIGN VIEW OF RETEILATION.—The London Daily News in commenting upon the Fort Pillow massacre, says "there can be no doubt that under the organized laws of the Government of the United States it is perfectly entitled to visit such an atrocity with signal retaliation." It adds:

The right of retaliation under such circumstances not only exists but has been repeatedly exercised in some instances with very considerable success. During the Peninsular War, for example, the Spanish commanders compelled the French Generals to respect the lives of the Spanish peasantry by notifying them that for every peasant found murdered two French soldiers would be executed. The murder of the peasantry by the French soldiers, which had previously been common enough soon ceased after this intimation had been given and acted upon in few instances.

Another Gallant Spirit Gone.

By a notice in the Louisville Journal of the 28th inst., we learn that COLEMAN ROBBINS APPERSON, son of the late Hon. R. Apperson, Sen., of Montgomery county, Kentucky, and Quarter-Master Sergeant of the 24th Regiment Kentucky Volunteer Infantry, was killed on the battle field at Resaca, Georgia, on the 14th inst.

Young Mr. Apperson, (or COLEY, as he was called by his friends,) was well known to many of our citizens, and his death will be sincerely and deeply regretted by all of them. We clip the following from the Journal:

Filled with an inherited enthusiastic devotion to the cause of his country, this noble boy when but fifteen years of age joined the ranks of Kentucky's brave sons under Col. Grigsby, and showed in the service such courage, endurance, and energy that a month before he was sixteen he was made a prominent member of the non-commissioned staff, and brought to that position an industry and faithfulness that called forth the admiration of his regiment. By special permission of his Colonel he left his place in the rear on the 6th of April, took his musket, and, with his company, fought through the battle of Shiloh, April 7, 1862. Again he was found in the rear at the battle of Strawberry Plains, Burnside's campaign last fall; and, on the hills of Georgia, he once more left his horse to fight with his brave comrades, foot to foot with the foes of the Union, and fell covered with honors that should make his name remembered by all the loyal boys of Kentucky.

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Col. WOLFORD is authorized by Gov. Bramlette to raise a regiment of six months men.

New Music.

We are indebted to Mr. D. P. FAULDS, Publisher and Dealer in Music, for the following pieces of Music just published by him:

CAMP TROUBLES! A SONG: "Hark, the Bugle sounds," composed by HERMAN S. SARONI. OUR GENERAL'S WALTZ, arranged for the Piano by Dr. MORRIS; music by MILNER.

OUR READERS will obtain the above or any other Music, Musical Instruments at the establishment of Mr. FAULDS, 223 Main street, below Second and Third, Louisville, Kentucky.

Deafness and Blindness.

Dr. JONES, of New York City who makes specialty of diseases of the EYE and EAR, is still practicing at the Louisville Hotel, in Louisville, where he will remain until June 8th.

Louisville, May 23, 1864.

GEO. W. GWIN, J. P. F. C.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

FRANKLIN COUNTY, S.C.

TAKEN UP, as a stray, by W. E. Featherston, living at the Forks of Elkhorn, in Franklin county, one BAY HORSE, 15½ hands high, with a strip on the nose and star in the forehead, both hind feet white, shod all round, has the marks of gear and saddle, paces and works well. No other brands or marks perceptible. Appraised by the undersigned, a Justice of the peace for said county, to \$125. Witness my hand this 27th day of May, 1864.

GEO. W. GWIN, J. P. F. C.

May 30, 1864—w-tw3*

COLONEL H. W. GWIN, J. P. F. C.

May 30, 1864—w-tw3*

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May 30, 1864—w-tw3*

COLONEL H. W. GWIN, J. P. F. C.

MISCELLANY.

A Woman's Question.

Before I trust my fate to thee,
Or place my hand in thine,
Before I let thy future give
Color and form to mine,
Before I peril all for thee, question thy soul to
night for me.

I break all slighter bonds, nor feel
A shadow of regret;

Is there one link within the Past
That holds thy spirit yet?

Or is thy faith so clear and free as that which I
can pledge to thee?

Does there within thy dimmest dream
A possible future shine,
Wherein thy life could henceforth breathe,
Untouched, unshamed by mine?

If so, at any pain or cost, oh, tell me before all
is lost.

Look deeper still. If thou canst feel
Within thy inmost soul,

That thou hast kept a portion back,

Whilst I have staked the whole;

Let no false pity spare the blow, but in true
mercy tell me so.

Is there within thy breast a need
That mine cannot fulfill?

One chord that any other hand
Could better wane or still?

Speak now—lest at some future day my whole
life wither and decay.

Lives there within thy nature hid
The demon spirit Change,

Shedding a passing glory still?

Or all things new and strange!

It may not be thy fault alone—but shield my
heart against this own.

Couldst thou withdraw thy hand one day,
And answer to my claim,

That fate, and that to-day's mistake,

Not thou—had been to blame?

Some soothe their conscience thus; but thou, O

surely, thou will warn me now.

Now, answer me—I dare not hear,

The words would come too late;

Yet I would spare thee all remorse,

So, comfort thee, my fate:

Whatever on my heart may fall, remember, I
would risk it all.

Tired of Myself.

Nellie Hall was seated very comfortably on the lounge in her aunt's sitting room, reading, when her brother George came in.

"Ah, Nell," he exclaimed, "you're the very one I've been looking for. I do believe I have had my head in every room in the house, and here you are at last! Come, I want you to do something for me. Will you, Nell?"

"Not just now, George. Don't trouble me. I'm busy!"

"Oh yes, Nell, you're only reading; and the book won't run off. Come, I want you to cover this ball. It won't take you very long."

"Do go away, George. I can't read while you are talking. Go to Jane. Perhaps we will cover it for you."

With a very disappointed face, George turned and left the room, just as aunt Mary came in.

Nellie settled herself again to read, but somehow she seemed to have lost her interest in her book. She turned over leaf after leaf, and then, with a very unhappy look, she glanced at her aunt, who was seated near her work-table at the opposite side of the room.

"What's the matter Nellie? Doesn't your book please you?"

"Oh yes, aunt; it is very pretty indeed. It was so kind in uncle to get it for me."

"I thought you looked as though you felt dissatisfied about something."

"Why, yes—I do feel a little so. I believe I'm tired of reading."

"Are you sure you are tired of reading?"

"I don't quite understand you, aunt."

"Is it the reading that has tired you or are you tired of yourself?"

Nellie looked at her aunt for a minute or two in silence.

"Tired of myself! Aunt how could I be tired of myself?"

"Forgetting everything but ourselves, I think, is the easiest way to become tired of ourselves."

"Well, I do that pretty often, Aunt Mary."

"And did you never notice, my dear Nellie, that when you are unwilling to do a kind act for any one, you feel just as you do now? Especially if the kindness would have required a little self-denial on your own part? Have you never thought of that Nellie?"

"I don't know that I ever have, aunt."

"What was it that your brother George wanted of you, a little while ago, Nellie?"

"Why," said Nellie, blushing deeply, he wanted me to put a new cover on his ball, but—"

"But what?"

"I was only going to say, I was busy reading just then, and didn't want to stop."

"And you refused to do it for him?"

"Yes, aunt, I told him to ask Jane. I see now," she added, "why my book did not interest me. I'll go and look for George right away dear aunt. I think that will rest me, after being tired of myself."

It was about an hour afterward when Nellie again made her appearance in the sitting room.

"O, Aunt Mary, you can't think how glad I am that I went after George. I found him down stairs, trying with all his might to cover his ball himself. Only think of it! And then I told him I'd do it for him. And I told him, too, that I was very sorry I'd been so selfish. He was so glad when it was all finished, and it did look as nice as a new one. The next time that I feel tired of myself, I think I shall know where the fault is. Thanks to you, dear Aunt Mary."

AN ANECDOTE.—A strong copperhead in Connecticut was recently denouncing, in inexpressible terms, the United States Government and the war, when the company was joined by a neighbor, a strong Union man, who after listening for some time, interrupted him with the remark:

"You came honestly by your principles; you are a tory-natural."

"What do you mean?" says the copperhead.

"You know," says Union, "that during the war with Great Britain, the British entered the harbor and burned the town of New London."

"Well, what of that?" says the copperhead.

"Why, somebody piloted them in, and when his dirty work was done, he came home with the British gold, and his neighbors hearing of his presence, provided themselves with ropes, and made him an evening call, when he made his escape by the back door, and fled to Bermuda Island, and died there."

"Well," says copperhead, "what has all that to do with it?"

"Well," says Union, "that pilot was your grandfather."

More than ten suicides take place every day in France; last year four thousand persons committed suicide.

Fred and his Boat.

"Now I am going to make a boat just like that, Cousin Lucy," said Fred, showing her a model he had come across. "It will seat three, and we will have some fine sails on the pond while you are here."

"I shall try not to let my fancy rise too high, Freddy, for fear my anticipations will never be realized. To tell the truth, I hardly expect to see the boat built."

"Why not, Lucy? Don't you think I can do it? You don't know how well I can handle carpenter's tools. I made nearly all of a little mill, to go with three saws, and all parts fitted completely. A machinist told father I had a natural turn for machinery, and might make a fortune at it."

"And yet, Fred, I think you never will—at that, or anything else."

Fred looked a little vexed and chagrined at his cousin's unflattering opinion of him, but was curious to know the reason.

"I have noticed that you never finish what you begin. I believe you have begun and ended a dozen projects since I came here, without completing one. In all parts of the house there are these little autographs of yourself, Fred, and it would not take a very keen fortune teller to predict your future from them. They are a great deal more reliable signs than the marks inside your hand, on the grounds in your tea-cup. A boy who finishes nothing, and changes his plans every day, never succeeds. It is the boy of steady perseverance that rises to greatness and usefulness. You will never advance your interests until you change your practices."

"You can never take the first step toward fortune until you break up this bad habit. I tell you candidly; for I think it is a kindness to you; the habit you are forming now will follow you all your life, unless you turn square 'about face, and break it up.'

"Now, if I were in your place, Fred, I would take an inventory of my unfinished work, and set it down on a piece of paper. Then I would begin with the likeliest of them and complete it in the best manner I could. When it is done, strike it off from the list, and take another. Even if some of them may not be so very valuable, the practice required will be a useful lesson, that will last you all your life. In the meantime, determine that nothing shall tempt you to begin another new enterprise until the old score is cleared off. Think well over everything you undertake, and when you have really decided that it is worth doing, keep it until it is done."

Freddy thought a good deal of what his cousin had said, and he finally concluded to try her plan, though it looked, by far, the most disagreeable of any he had undertaken. With her by his side continually, to suggest, advise, and occasionally lend a helping hand, he at length succeeded in putting to rights his odds and ends of work. It was a most irksome lesson, but it taught him to consider well before he began anything of the sort again. A great deal of time and expense was saved by this means; and, above all, it proved a turning-point in his life—a period from which he dated his first step toward success and usefulness in the world.—*Presbyterian.*

DON'T KILL THE FROGS.—The Patterson Guardian says: All night long these malignant little fellows are busy singing a few moments, and then stopping to eat the larvae of insects so rapidly bred in the stagnant waters. Frogs are clean animals, and love clear water, but they subsist mainly on insects. Would you kill a frog when he sings for you a part of the time and spends the rest of the night in destroying mosquitoes, gnats, flies, or their eggs, which are resting or deposited upon the plants near the water pools? Toads in the garden are estimated at worth five dollars each to the gardener, for they are constantly, night and day, destroying bugs and worms. Frogs in the pools are preventing us from being pestered to death with all sorts of insects. The smaller varieties harm nothing—are in fact pretty little fellows, only made for our good. Do not stone these useful little creatures, much less kill an animal so necessary to our comfort.

WHAT'S the matter Nellie? Doesn't your book please you?"

"Oh yes, aunt; it is very pretty indeed. It was so kind in uncle to get it for me."

"I thought you looked as though you felt dissatisfied about something."

"Why, yes—I do feel a little so. I believe I'm tired of reading."

"Are you sure you are tired of reading?"

"I don't quite understand you, aunt."

"Is it the reading that has tired you or are you tired of yourself?"

Nellie looked at her aunt for a minute or two in silence.

"Tired of myself! Aunt how could I be tired of myself?"

"Forgetting everything but ourselves, I think, is the easiest way to become tired of ourselves."

"Well, I do that pretty often, Aunt Mary."

"And did you never notice, my dear Nellie, that when you are unwilling to do a kind act for any one, you feel just as you do now? Especially if the kindness would have required a little self-denial on your own part? Have you never thought of that Nellie?"

"I don't know that I ever have, aunt."

"What was it that your brother George wanted of you, a little while ago, Nellie?"

"Why," said Nellie, blushing deeply, he wanted me to put a new cover on his ball, but—"

"But what?"

"I was only going to say, I was busy reading just then, and didn't want to stop."

"And you refused to do it for him?"

"Yes, aunt, I told him to ask Jane. I see now," she added, "why my book did not interest me. I'll go and look for George right away dear aunt. I think that will rest me, after being tired of myself."

It was about an hour afterward when Nellie again made her appearance in the sitting room.

"O, Aunt Mary, you can't think how glad I am that I went after George. I found him down stairs, trying with all his might to cover his ball himself. Only think of it! And then I told him I'd do it for him. And I told him, too, that I was very sorry I'd been so selfish. He was so glad when it was all finished, and it did look as nice as a new one. The next time that I feel tired of myself, I think I shall know where the fault is. Thanks to you, dear Aunt Mary."

AN ARKANSAS OBITUARY.—Jem Bangs, we are sorry to state, has deceased. He departed this life last munday. Jem was generally considered a good seller. He went 4th without any struggle, and such is life. To day we are as a pepper grass—mighty smart—tomorrow we air cut down like a cow-puncher. Jem kept a nice store with his wife now wates on. His virtues were numerous to behold. Meney is the thing we eat at his grocery, and we are happy to statutu an admiru world, that he never cheated, spehly in the wate of mackerel, which was nice and sweet, as is also his surviving wife. We never knew him to be a bad man, but he had a big and bar bite in front of his house, nor water his lickers the Ohio river run past his door. Peace to his remains. To be more affective, he died in a bed, a great big kud he read, a prayer he hollered out, then turned over on his bed, and d-i-d-i-s.

he died in a bed,
a great big kud he read,
a prayer he hollered out
then turned over on his bed,
and d-i-d-i-s.

He leaves 1 wife, 9 children, 1 cow, 4 horses, a grocery store, and other quadrupeds to mow his lots.

NOTICE.

FRANKLIN CIRCUIT COURT: John M. Harlan, guardian, &c.,

vs.
Mary P. Graham, &c.,

THE creditors of C. G. Graham, deceased, are hereby notified to present their claims against estate, properly proven to the undersigned, at his office in Frankfort, on or before the FIRST DAY OF JUNE NEXT; at which time the examination will close by order of the Court.

L. HORD, Commissioner.

April 13, 1864—507-td.

NOTICE.

ANDERSON COUNTY, APRIL 5, 1864.

I HAVE in my possession a negro boy, who calls himself WILLIAM STINSON, and he belongs to a man named Bruce Sanders, of Boone county, Ky. Said negro is about 30 years old, 5 feet 10 inches high, weighs 160 pounds, and is black color.

The owner of said negro will come forward, prove property, pay expenses, and take him away, or he will be dealt with according to law.

LEMUEL HAMMOND, J. A. C.

May 17, 1864—wim-1657.

NOTICE.

COMMITTED to the jail of Pendleton county,

at Falmouth, Ky., on the 26th day of

March, 1864, a negro man, a runaway slave,

who calls himself HENRY; aged about 30 years,

height 5 feet 8 inches, color black, stout made,

and weighs about 150 pounds; says his name is Henry, and claims first one and then another as his master—all residents of different places. The owner (whoever he be) of said slave is hereby notified to apply for, prove his property, pay the fees and expenses, and take him away, in conformity to the laws of the State of Kentucky, otherwise he will be dealt with according to law.

F. P. CRAIG, J. P. C.

April 3, 1864—wim-305.

NOTICE.

COMMITTED to the jail of Pendleton county,

at Falmouth, Ky., on the 26th day of

March, 1864, a negro man, a runaway slave,

who calls himself HENRY; aged about 30 years,